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			TO THE UNITED STATES	219581US0PCT
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INTE		TIONAL APPLICATION NO. PCT/JP00/05634	INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE 23 AUGUST 2000	PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED 24 AUGUST 1999 (EARLIEST)
TITLE		INVENTION		
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1.	\boxtimes		items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.	
2.		=	QUENT submission of items concerning a filing	
3.	\	This is an express request to begin (6), (9) and (24) indicated below	in national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. /.	2. 371(f)). The submission must include itens (5),
4.	\boxtimes	The US has been elected by the ϵ	expiration of 19 months from the priority date	(Article 31).
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6.	×	a. ⊠ is attached hereto.	of the International Application as filed (35 U.	.S.C. 3/1(c)(2)).
			bmitted under 35 U.S.C. 154(d)(4).	
7.	×	•	e International Application under PCT Article	10 (35 H S C: 371 (c)(3))
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8.			of the amendments to the claims under PCT A	article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)).
9.	×	An oath or declaration of the inve		
10.	×	An English language translation of Article 36 (35 U.S.C. 371 (c)(5)).	of the annexes to the International Preliminary).	/ Examination Report under PCT
11.		A copy of the International Prelir	minary Examination Report (PCT/IPEA/409).	
12.	×	A copy of the International Search	h Report (PCT/ISA/210).	
l		13 to 20 below concern document		
13.	×		ement under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98.	
14.		_	ording. A separate cover sheet in compliance v	with 37 CFR 3.28 and 3.31 is included.
15.		A FIRST preliminary amendmen		
16.		A SECOND or SUBSEQUENT	preliminary amendment.	
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23.	\boxtimes	Other items or information:		
		Notice of Priority / PCT/IB/304 Drawing (1 sheet) / PTO-1449 Amended Sheets (18, 19, 20 & 2		

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DESCRIPTION

COSMETICS

5 TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to cosmetics highly efficacious in ameliorating chapped skin and roughened skin and having effects of improving skin qualities such as dry skin or sensitive skin.

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BACKGROUND ART

Ceramides which are one of intercellular lipids in a stratum corneum are well known to fulfill an important role in the moisturizing function and barrier function of the skin, and it has been reported that the content of ceramides is low in a stratum corneum of a person having dry skin or sensitive skin. Therefore, it has been attempted to apply an external skin care composition containing a natural ceramide, a ceramide analog and/or a phospholipid to such a skin to supply the ceramides decreased in the stratum corneum, thereby improving the function of the skin (Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open Nos. 228048/1987, 216812/1988, 66604/1991, 193754/1991 and 282304/1992, etc.).

In the case of the person having dry skin or sensitive skin, however, such an external skin care composition has involved a problem that its improving

effect on chapped skin and roughened skin does not last, and an itch or eczema occurs even for simple irritation because the skin is particularly sensitive, or dermal trouble is easy to occur when nervous stress builds up.

5 Accordingly, there is a demand for development of a cosmetic more effective on dry skin or sensitive skin.

On the other hand, sesquiterpene compounds such as guaiol and cedrol have an inhibitory effect on production of melanine, and external skin care compositions

10 incorporating such a sesquiterpene compound are also known (Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open Nos. 36246/1998 and 36247/1998).

An external skin care composition (Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 128120/1994) incorporating a bioactive substance, a sesquiterpene and a water-soluble polyhydric alcohol is also known. However, the bioactive substance used herein is absorbed in a subcutaneous tissue or migrates into a systemic bloodstream through the skin to act, and does not remain in epidermis, particularly, the stratum corneum to ameliorate chapped skin and roughened skin.

It is an object of the present invention to provide a cosmetic highly efficacious in ameliorating chapped skin and roughened skin even in dry skin or sensitive skin.

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

The present inventors have found that when a lipid

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contained in the stratum corneum or an analog thereof and a terpene component are used in combination, a cosmetic which is greatly improved in effects of ameliorating chapped skin and roughened skin even in dry skin or sensitive skin compared with the single use of these substances, and also excellent in effects of improving skin qualities is provided.

The present invention provides to a cosmetic comprising one or more components selected from lipids contained in the stratum corneum and analogs thereof, and another terpene component than menthol.

The present invention also provides to a cosmetic comprising 0.01 to 60 % by weight of one or more components selected from lipids contained in the stratum corneum and analogs thereof, and 0.05 to 20 % by weight of another terpene component than menthol.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

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Fig. 1 illustrates examples of the structures of 20 ceramides.

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

Examples of the lipids contained in the stratum corneum used in the present invention include intercellular lipids in the stratum corneum, such as natural ceramides, ceramide analogs, steroids, fatty acid esters of steroids, fatty acids and triglycerides, and besides cerebroside and

phospholipids. Among these, natural ceramides, ceramide analogs, phospholipids and fatty acid esters of steroids are preferred.

One or more of known ceramides (ceramides 1 to 7 (Fig. 1) shown on page 2067 in Journal of Lipid Research, Vol. 35, 2060-2068 (1994), etc.) present between cells in the stratum corneum are preferably used as the natural ceramides.

The ceramide analogs include those represented by the

10 following general formulae (1) to (4) and described in

Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 216812/1988

(general formula (1)), Japanese Patent Application LaidOpen No. 319263/1996 (general formula (2)), Japanese Patent

Application Laid-Open No. 193754/1991 (general formula (3))

15 and Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 282304/1992

(general formula (4)).

$$R^{1}OCH_{2}$$
 | O CHOH | (1)
 $R^{2}-C-N-CH_{2}$ | (CH₂) $_{n}OH$

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wherein R^1 is a hydrocarbon group having 10 to 26 carbon 25 atoms, R^2 is a hydrocarbon group having 9 to 25 carbon atoms, and n is a number of 2 to 6.

In the formula, R^1 is preferably a linear or branched alkyl or alkenyl group having 10 to 26 carbon atoms, with an alkyl group having 10 to 18 carbon atoms being particularly preferred. R^2 is preferably a linear or

branched alkyl or alkenyl group having 9 to 25 carbon atoms, with an alkyl group having 9 to 21 carbon atoms being particularly preferred.

$$R^3$$
 O OH OH R^5-R^6 (2)

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wherein R^3 and R^4 are the same or different from each other and are, independently, a hydrocarbon group having 1 to 40 carbon atoms, which may be hydroxylated, R^5 is an alkylene group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms or a single bond, and R^6 is a hydrogen atom, an alkoxy group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms or a 2,3-dihydroxypropyloxy group, with the proviso that R^6 is a hydrogen atom when R^5 is a single bond.

In the formula, R³ is preferably a linear or branched alkyl or alkenyl group having 8 to 26 carbon atoms, with an alkyl group having 12 to 22 carbon atoms being particularly preferred. R⁴ is preferably a linear or branched alkyl or alkenyl group having 9 to 25 carbon atoms, with an alkyl group having 11 to 21 carbon atoms being particularly preferred. R⁵ is preferably a linear or branched alkylene group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, with that having 1 to 3 carbon atoms being particularly preferred. R⁶ is preferably a hydrogen atom, a linear or branched alkoxy group having 1 to 8 carbon atoms or a 2, 3-dihydroxy-propyloxy group.

$$R^7$$
—CHOH—CH—CH₂OH
NHCOR⁸ (3)

wherein ${\bf R}^7$ is an alkyl or alkenyl group having 11 to 21 carbon atoms, and ${\bf R}^8$ is a hydrocarbon group having 3 to 30 carbon atoms.

In the formula, R^7 is preferably an alkyl group having 13 to 17 carbon atoms. R^8 is preferably a linear or branched alkyl or alkenyl group having 8 to 24 carbon atoms.

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
R^{10} (CHOR^{11})_{1} \\
& \downarrow \\
O & CHOR^{11} \\
\parallel & \downarrow \\
R^{9} - (CHOR^{11})_{m} - C - N - CH_{2} \\
\downarrow \\
R^{12}
\end{array}$$
(4)

wherein R^9 is an aliphatic hydrocarbon group having 1 to 49 carbon atoms, which may be hydroxylated, phosphorylated or sulfated, or a sub-substituent group, $-(C_aH_b)-O-Y$ (Y being a hydrogen atom or a fatty acid residue having 14 to 22 carbon atoms represented by the following formula:

$$\begin{array}{c}
O \\
\parallel \\
-C - (C_x H_y Z_z) CH_3
\end{array}$$

(Z being -OH, -OP₁, -OSO₃ or epoxy oxygen, x being a number of 12 to 20, y being a number of 20 to 40, and z being a number of 0 to 4), a being a number of 7 to 49, and b being a number of 10 to 98); R^{10} is an aliphatic hydrocarbon group having 1 to 28 carbon atoms, which may be hydroxylated, phosphorylated or sulfated; R^{11} is a hydrogen atom, a saccharide residue, a sulfuric acid residue or a phosphoric acid residue P_1 (P_1 being a group:

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R¹² is a hydrogen atom or a sub-substituent group:

$$10 \qquad -(CH_2)_c \begin{bmatrix} X^1 \\ 1 \\ C \\ X^2 \end{bmatrix}_d X^3 \\ C - OR^{11}$$

 $(X^1, X^2 \text{ and } X^3 \text{ being, independently, a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, which may be hydroxylated, c being a number of 0 to 4, d being 0 or 1, and <math>R^{11}$ having the same meaning as defined above); and 1 and m are, independently, 0 or 1, with the proviso that 1 + m is 1 or 2 when the number of carbon atoms in R^9 is 9 to 49.

In the formula, R^9 is preferably a linear or branched alkyl or alkenyl group having 6 to 32 carbon atoms, with an alkyl group having 10 to 20 carbon atoms being particularly preferred. R^{10} is preferably a linear or branched alkyl or alkenyl group having 8 to 22 carbon atoms, with an alkyl group having 10 to 20 carbon atoms being particularly preferred.

 ${\ensuremath{\mathsf{R}}}^{11}$ is preferably a hydrogen atom, and ${\ensuremath{\mathsf{R}}}^{12}$ is preferably a hydroxyethyl group.

Among these analogs, the ceramide analogs represented by the general formula (1) or (2) are particularly preferred.

The phospholipids include those described in, for

example, Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 66604/1991 and represented by the following general formula (5):

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$$CH_2-O-R^{13}$$

 $CH-O-R^{14}$
 CH_2-X (5)

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wherein one of R^{13} and R^{14} is $-C-C_{17}H_{35}$ or $-C-C_{15}H_{31}$, and the

other is a hydrogen atom, and X is

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$$O$$
 \parallel
 $-O-P-O-CH_2-CH_2-N^+(CH_3)_3$
 \downarrow
 O^-

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$$-O-P-O-CH_2-CH_2-N^+H_3$$
 or

The fatty acid esters of steroids are preferably cholesterol fatty acid esters represented by the following formula (6):

$$R^{15} - C - O$$

$$(6)$$

wherein R^{15} is a hydrocarbon group having 1 to 25 carbon

atoms, which may be hydroxylated.

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The lipids contained in the stratum corneum or the analogs thereof may be used alone or in combination and are preferably contained in a proportion of 0.01 to 60 % by weight, particularly 0.05 to 40 % by weight, more preferably 0.1 to 20 % by weight based on the total weight of the cosmetic composition because the resulting cosmetic composition can give users a pleasant feeling upon use.

Examples of the terpene component include terpene hydrocarbons belonging to monoterpene, sesquiterpene or diterpene, terpene alcohols other than menthol, terpene aldehydes, terpene ketones, etc.. Terpene hydrocarbons and terpene alcohols other than menthol are particularly preferred, with sesquiterpene hydrocarbons and sesquiterpene alcohols being more preferred.

The terpene hydrocarbons include α -pinene, β -pinene, camphene, limonene, myrcene, β -caryophyllene, etc.; the terpene alcohols include linalool, geraniol, nerol, citronellol, lavandulol, myrcenol, α -terpineol, borneol, nopol, isobornylcyclohexanol, farnesol, nerolidol, santalol, cedrol, guaiol, vetiverol, patchouli alcohol, etc. Among these, farnesol, santalol, cedrol, guaiol, vetiverol and patchouli alcohol are preferred.

A terpene component which is substantially odorless
like cedrol is advantageous in that the degree of freedom
of incorporation into a cosmetic composition is high
because no influence is imposed on preference for smell.

In the present invention, extracts, steam distilled products or pressed products of plants containing these terpene components may also be used, and such use is preferred.

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Examples of such a plant include cedar wood, patchouli, sandal wood, vetiver, ginger root, cimin, thick-haired codium, pepper, rosemary, rose, jasmine, Valeriana fauriei, Japanese honeysuckle, thyme, tea and guaiac wood. Cedar wood, patchouli, sandal wood, vetiver, ginger root, pepper, rosemary, rose, jasmine, Japanese honeysuckle and guaiac wood are particularly preferred, with cedar wood, patchouli, sandal wood, vetiver and guaiac wood being more preferred.

These plants may be subjected to extraction, steam distillation, pressing or the like in accordance with a method known per se in the art, and the fractions may be further fractionated for use. Essential oils obtained by further purifying these fractions or those derived by a reaction such as acetylation may also be used.

The terpene components may be used alone or in combination, and combined use of at least two of these terpene components or use of a plant extract containing two or more terpene components is particularly preferred because the effects of improving skin qualities are more enhanced.

The terpene component is preferably contained in a proportion of at least 0.05 % by weight, particularly 0.05

to 20 % by weight, more preferably 0.1 to 20 % by weight, still more preferably 1.0 to 10 % by weight based on the total weight of the cosmetic composition from the viewpoint of the effects of ameliorating chapped skin and roughened skin in the dry skin or sensitive skin.

Besides the above-described components, ingredients commonly incorporated in cosmetic compositions, for example, surfactants, oils, amino acids, other moisturizers, powder, ultraviolet light absorbents, gelling agents, anti-inflammatory agents, antioxidants, pH adjusters, menthol and other perfume bases, etc. may be suitably incorporated in the cosmetics according to the present invention.

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The cosmetics according to the present invention can be prepared in accordance with a method known per se in the art, and may be formulated into any forms such as a solution type, emulsion type, powder-dispersed solution type, powder-dispersed emulsion type and powder-dispersed oil type. The cosmetics according to the present invention are suitable for skin cosmetic compositions such as skin care cosmetic compositions such as toilet lotions, cosmetic emulsions, creams, beauty compositions and cosmetic oils, and makeup cosmetic compositions such as foundations, face powder, lipsticks, cheek rouges, eye shadows and nail enamels. Among others, the cosmetics according to the present invention are particularly preferably provided as skin care cosmetic compositions for ameliorating chapped skin and roughened skin and improving skin qualities such

as dry skin or sensitive skin.

EXAMPLES

Example 1:

- formulations shown in Tables 1 and 2 were prepared in accordance with a method known per se in the art, and evaluated as to the effects of ameliorating chapped skin and roughened skin, and improving skin qualities. The results are shown collectively in Tables 1 and 2.

 (Evaluation methods)
 - (1) Degree of amelioration in chapped skin and roughened skin:

Ten women (aged 20 to 30 years) having a chapped skin or roughened skin as panelists were got to use each of the cosmetics twice a day (morning and night) for a week, thereby comparing the conditions of the chapped skin or roughened skin before and after the use of the cosmetic to evaluate it in accordance with the following standard. The results are shown as an average value.

- 5: Ameliorated more markedly than before use;
- 4: Ameliorated more considerably than before use;
- 3: Ameliorated more slightly than before use;
- 2: Not much more changed than before use;
- 1: Not more changed at all than before use; and
 - 0: Worsened.

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(2) Degree of improvement in skin qualities:

Ten women (aged 20 to 30 years) as panelists, who had felt their own skin be sensitive, were got to use each of the cosmetics twice a day (morning and night) for a month, thereby comparing the easiness of occurrence of chapped skin or roughened skin in every-day life with before the use of the cosmetic to evaluate it in accordance with the following standard. The results are shown as an average value.

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- 5: Chapped skin or roughened skin was markedly harder to occur than before use;
 - 4: Chapped skin or roughened skin was considerably harder to occur than before use;
 - 3: Chapped skin or roughened skin was slightly harder to occur than before use;
- 2: Not much more changed than before use, and chapped skin or roughened skin sometimes occurred;
 - 1: Not more changed than before use, and chapped skin or roughened skin often occurred;
- 0: Chapped skin or roughened skin was easier to occur
 20 before the use.

Table 1

Company (9, horsesischt)	Ir	nvention	n produc	ct	Comparative product		
Component (% by weight)	1	2	3	4	1	2	3
Ceramide analog *1	3	3	3	3	10	1	-
Patchouli oil *2	5	-	ı	2.5	-	5	
Cedar wood oil *3	-	5	1	2.5	_	5	
Cedrol		_	5	-	-	-	_
Isostearyl glyceryl ether	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Sorbitan monostearate	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2-Octyldodecyl myristate	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Squalane	5_	5	5	5	5	5	5
Glycerol	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Purified water	Bal.	Bal.	Bal.	Bal.	Bal.	Bal.	Bal.
Degree of amelioration in chapped skin and roughened skin	4.6	4.8	4.5	4.9	2.5	1.8	0.8
Degree of improvement in skin qualities	4.6	4.2	4.2	5.0	1.8	2.2	1.0

- *1: N-(3-Hexadecyloxy-2-hydroxypropyl)-N-2-hydroxyethyl-hexadecanamide.
- *2: Containing 30 % by weight of patchouli alcohol and 20 % by weight of caryophyllene.
- *3: Containing 24 % by weight of cedrol.

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Table 2

Comment (% his springht)	Invention product			
Component (% by weight)	5	6	7	8
Ceramide analog *1	3	3	3	3
Patchouli oil *2	0.5	_	_	0.25
Cedar wood oil *3	_	0.5	. –	0.25
Cedrol	_	_	0.5	
Isostearyl glyceryl ether	2 ·	2	2	2
Sorbitan monostearate	2	2	2	2
2-Octyldodecyl myristate	10	10	10	10
Squalane	5	5	5	5
Glycerol	5	5	5	5
Purified water	Bal.	Bal.	Bal.	Bal.
Degree of amelioration in chapped skin and roughened skin	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.2
Degree of improvement in skin qualities	4.0	3.6	3.6	4.2

As apparent from Tables 1 and 2, the combined use of a lipid contained in the stratum corneum or an analog thereof and a terpene component permitted extremely markedly ameliorating chapped skin and roughened skin even in dry skin or sensitive skin compared with the single use of these substances.

Example 2: (Toilet lotion)

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A toilet lotion having a composition shown below was prepared in a method known $per\ se$ in the art.

10	(Component)	(% by weight)
	Vetiver oil (containing 60 % by weight	2.0
	of vetiverol)	
	Ceramide analog *1	1.0
	Polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monolaurate	e 1.5
15	Glycerol	2.0
	Paraben	0.1
	Purified water	Balance

Example 3: (O/W type cosmetic emulsion)

An O/W type cosmetic emulsion having a composition shown below was prepared in a method known $per\ se$ in the art.

((Component)	(% by weight)
	Sandal wood oil (containing 73 % by	2.0
	weight of santalol)	
25	Cetyl alcohol	1.0
	Vaseline	2.0
	Squalane	6.0

	Dimethyl polysiloxane	2.0
	Glycerol	2.0
	Ceramide analog *4	1.0
	Polyoxyethylene (10) monooleate	1.0
5	Glycerol monostearate	1.0
	Paraben	0.2
	Purified water	Balance
	*4: N-(3-Hexadecyloxy-2-hydroxypropyl)-N-2-	

*4: N-(3-Hexadecyloxy-2-hydroxypropyl)-N-2-hydroxyethylhexadecanamide.

10 Example 4: (W/O type cream)

A W/O type cream having a composition shown below was prepared in a method known $per\ se$ in the art.

(Cor	nponent)	(% by weight)
	Guaiac wood oil (containing 64 % by	2.0
15	weight of guaiol)	
	Dimethyl polysiloxane	10.0
	Methylphenyl polysiloxane	3.0
	Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	12.0
	Polyoxyalkylene-modified silicone	5.0
20	1,3-Butylene glycol	6.0
	Ceramide analog *5	1.2
	Paraben	0.2
	Perfume base	Trace
	Purified water	Balance

*5: N-[2-(2,3-Dihydroxypropyloxy)-3-hexadecyloxy-propyl]-N-3-methoxypropyltetradecanamide.

All the cosmetics obtained in Examples 2 to 4 were

highly efficacious in ameliorating chapped skin and roughened skin, and had effects of improving skin qualities such as dry skin or sensitive skin.

5 INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

The cosmetics according to the present invention are highly efficacious in ameliorating chapped skin and roughened skin and have effects of improving skin qualities such as dry skin or sensitive skin.

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CLAIMS

- 1. (Amended) A cosmetic comprising 0.01 to 60 % by weight of one or more components selected from lipids contained in the stratum corneum and analogs thereof, and 0.05 to 20 % by weight of a terpene component selected from the group consisting of α -pinene, β -pinene, camphene, limonene, β -caryophyllene, α -terpineol, borneol, nopol, isobornylcyclohexanol, santalol, cedrol, guaiol, vetiverol and patchouli alcohol.
- 2. (Amended) The cosmetic according to Claim 1, wherein the lipids contained in the stratum corneum and analogs thereof are selected from among natural ceramides, ceramide analogs and fatty acid esters of steroids.
- 3. (Amended) The cosmetic according to Claim 1 or 2, wherein the lipids contained in the stratum corneum are ceramide analogs represented by the general formulae (1) to (4):

$$R^{1}OCH_{2}$$
 \downarrow
 O
 $CHOH$
 \parallel
 \parallel
 $R^{2}-C-N-CH_{2}$
 \downarrow
 \downarrow
 $(CH_{2})_{n}OH$
 \downarrow
 \downarrow

wherein R^1 is a hydrocarbon group having 10 to 26 carbon atoms, R^2 is a hydrocarbon group having 9 to 25 carbon atoms, and n is a number of 2 to 6;

$$R^3$$
 O OH OH R^5-R^6 (2)

wherein R^3 and R^4 are the same or different from each other and are, independently, a hydrocarbon group having 1 to 40 carbon atoms, which may be hydroxylated, R^5 is an alkylene group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms or a single bond, and R^6 is a hydrogen atom, an alkoxy group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms or a 2,3-dihydroxypropyloxy group, with the proviso that R^6 is a hydrogen atom when R^5 is a single bond;

$$R^7$$
—CHOH—CH—CH₂OH
NHCOR⁸ (3)

wherein ${\bf R}^7$ is an alkyl or alkenyl group having 11 to 21 carbon atoms, and ${\bf R}^8$ is a hydrocarbon group having 3 to 30 carbon atoms; and

wherein R^9 is an aliphatic hydrocarbon group having 1 to 49 carbon atoms, which may be hydroxylated, phosphorylated or sulfated, or a sub-substituent group, $-(C_aH_b)-O-Y$ (Y being a hydrogen atom or a fatty acid residue having 14 to 22 carbon atoms represented by the following formula:

O || -C- (C_xH_yZ_z) CH₃

(wherein Z is -OH, -OP₁, -OSO₃ or epoxy oxygen, x is a number of 12 to 20, y is a number of 20 to 40, and z is a number of 0 to 4), a is a number of 7 to 49, and b is a number of 10 to 98); R^{10} is an aliphatic hydrocarbon group having 1 to 28 carbon atoms, which may be hydroxylated, phosphorylated or sulfated; R^{11} is a hydrogen atom, a saccharide residue, a sulfuric acid residue or a phosphoric acid residue P_1 (P_1 being a group:

R¹² is a hydrogen atom or a sub-substituent group:

$$-(CH2)c \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} X^1 \\ | \\ | \\ C \\ | \\ X^2 \end{pmatrix}_{d}} \xrightarrow{C} C - OR11$$

(wherein X^1 , X^2 and X^3 are, independently, a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, which may be hydroxylated, c is a number of 0 to 4, d is 0 or 1, and R^{11} has the same meaning as defined above); and 1 and m are, independently, 0 or 1, with the proviso that 1 + m is 1 or 2 when the number of carbon atoms in R^9 is 9 to 49.

4. (Amended) The cosmetic according to any one of Claims 1 to 3, wherein the terpene component is selected from the group consisting of santalol, cedrol, guaiol,

vetiverol and patchouli alcohol.

- 5. (Amended) The cosmetic according to any one of Claims 1 to 4, wherein the terpene component is an extract, a steam distilled product or a pressed product of a plant.
- 6. A cosmetic comprising one or more components selected from lipids contained in the stratum corneum and analogs thereof, and cedrol.

ABSTRACT

Cosmetics containing one or more components selected from lipids contained in the stratum corneum and analogs thereof, and terpene components other than menthol. The cosmetics are highly efficacious in ameliorating chapped skin and roughened skin and have effects of improving skin qualities such as dry skin or sensitive skin.

Declaration and Power of Attorney For Patent Application

特許出願宣言書及び委任状

Japanese Language Declaration

日本語宣言書

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that: 下記の氏名の発明者として、私は以下の通り宣言します。 私の住所、私書箱、国籍は下記の私の氏名の後に記載された通 My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated りです。 next to my name. I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one 下記の名称の発明に関して請求範囲に記載され、特許出願して name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if いる発明内容について、私が最初かつ唯一の発明者(下記の氏 plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is 名が一つの場合) もしくは最初かつ共同発明者 (下記の名称が claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention 複数の場合) であると信じています。 entitled. 化粧料 **COSMETICS** the specification of which 上記発明の明細書は、 is attached hereto. 本書に添付されています。 2000 was filed on August 23, 2000 \mathbf{x} 8月_23日に提出され、**米風出願予長また**は特許協定条 約国際出願番号を____PCT/JP00/05634 as Utilitieal States Application Murriber or **PCT International Application Number** (該当する場合) に訂正されました。 PCT/JP00/05634 and was amended on (if applicable). I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the 私は、特許請求範囲を含む上記訂正後の明細書を検討し、内容 を理解していることをここに表明します。

私は、連邦規則法典第37編第1条56項に定義されるとおり、特許 資格の有無について重要な情報を開示する義務があることを認 めます。

contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 1.56.





Japanese Language Declaration

(日本語宣言書)

私は、米国法典第35編119条 (a) - (d) 項又は365条 (b) 項に基づき下記の、米国以外の国の少なくとも一カ国を指定している特許協力条約365 (a) 項に基づく国際出願、又は外国での特許出願もしくは発明者証の出願についての外国優先権をここに主張するとともに、優先権を主張している、本出願の前に出願された特許または発明者証の外国出願を以下に、枠内をマークすることで、示しています。

Prior Foreign Application(s)

外国での先行出願

11–236826	Japan		
(Number)	(Country)		
(番号)	(国名)		
11=267317	<u>Japan</u>		
(Number)	(Country)		
(番号)	(国名)		

私は、第35編米国法典119条 (e) 項に基づいて下記の米国特許 出願規定に記載された権利をここに主張いたします。

(Application No.) (出願番号) (Filing Date) (出願日)

私は、下記の米国法典第35編120条に基づいて下記の米国特許 出願に記載された権利、又は米国を指定している特許協力条約 365条 (c) に基づく権利をここに主張します。また、本出願の各 請求範囲の内容が米国法典第35編112条第1項又は特許協力条約で 規定された方法で先行する米国特許出願に開示されていない限 り、その先行米国出願書提出日以降で本出願書の日本国内また は特許協力条約国際提出日までの期間中に入手された、連邦規 則法典第37編1条56項で定義された特許資格の有無に関する重要 な情報について開示義務があることを認識しています。

(Application No.)	(Filing Date)
(出願番号)	(出願日)
(Application No.)	(Filing Date)
(出願番号)	(出願日)

私は、私自信の知識に基づいて本宣言書中で私が行なう表明が 真実であり、かつ私の入手した情報と私の信じるところに基づ く表明が全て真実であると信じていること、さらに故意になさ れた虚偽の表明及びそれと同等の行為は米国法典第18編第1001 条に基づき、罰金または拘禁、もしくはその両方により処罰され ること、そしてそのような故意による虚偽の声明を行なえば、 出願した、又は既に許可された特許の有効性が失われることを 認識し、よってここに上記のごとく宣誓を致します。 I hereby claim foreign priority under Title 35, United States Code, Section 119 (a)-(d) or 365(b) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate, or Section 365(a) of any PCT International application which designated at least one country other than the United States, listed below and have also identified below, by checking the box, any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate, or PCT International application having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed.

	優先権主張		
24/08/1999	X		
(Day/Month/Year Filed) (出願年月日)	Yes はい	No いいえ	
21/09/1999	\mathbf{k}		
(Day/Month/Year Filed) (出願年月日)	Yes はい	No いいえ	

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, Section 119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below.

(Application No.) (出願番号) (Filing Date) (出願日)

Priority Claimed

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, Section 120 of any United States application(s), or Section 365(c) of any PCT International application designating the United States, listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States or PCT International application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code Section 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT International filing date of application.

(Status: Patented, Pending, Abandoned) (現況:特許許可済、係属中、放棄済)

(Status: Patented, Pending, Abandoned) (現況:特許許可済、係属中、放棄済)

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

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Japanese Language Declaration

(日本語宣言書)

委任状:私は下記の発明者として、本出願に関する一切の手続きを米特許商標局に対して遂行する弁理士または代理人として、下記の者を指名いたします。

(弁護士、または代理人の指名及び登録番号を明記のこと)

POWER OF ATTORNEY: As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the following attorney(s) and/or agent(s) to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith: (list name and registration number)



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* * * =	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

(第三以降の共同発明者についても同様に記載し、署名すること)

(Supply similar information and signature for third and subsequent joint inventors.)

Page 3 of <u>4</u>

Japanese Language Declaration

(日本語官章書)

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住所		Residence	
国籍		Citizenship	
郵便の宛先		Post Office Address	
第五の共同発明者の氏名		Full name of fifth joint inventor, if any	
第五の共同発明者の署名	日付	Fifth joint Inventor's signature	Date
住所		Residence	
国籍		Citizenship	
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第六の共同発明者の氏名		Full name of sixth joint inventor, if any	
第六の共同発明者の署名	日付	Sixth joint Inventor's signature	Date
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報および署名を提供すること。)

sequent joint inventors.)

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